

THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. III.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1924

No. 23

Education and Life

By E. D. BLAIN, Hanna

In the following criticism of our educational system I wish it to be clearly understood (though it may not be necessary to state) that the view presented is merely that of an amateur who, observing the cultural poverty sadly prominent in an age of compulsory education, has endeavored, earnestly and sincerely, to seek the cause.

Is our educational system all that it should be? Should it be concerned solely with the commercial aspect of life, the turning out of human machines? Or should it not prepare the child for a complete life? There is something in human nature that asserts that man is not purely an economic creature; some of the time he should be something that is quite different.

GREATEST AGE IN HUMAN HISTORY

John D. Hunt put the matter very aptly and concisely some time ago when he stated: "The house of life should be a beautiful mansion of many rooms, instead of which it has degenerated for the most of us into a miserable one-roomed shack." Unfortunately, how true! After years of compulsory education, observe the lethargy of the great mass of the people towards questions of great moment. We are living in the greatest age since history was first recorded. Europe, which shortly over ten years ago seemed to be building a civilization that might last for ages, is today in the throes of social dissolution. The tendencies of the whole world presage the passing of the old civilization. Whether this shall be succeeded by a superior one or deteriorate into universal chaos, depends upon the speed with which we drop our old false doctrines and apply rigorous logic in dealing with all human problems.

SOME FEW AWAKENED BY ECONOMIC NECESSITY

Yet we are absolutely unmoved by the immensity of the show; not only unmoved, but we ignore it entirely, plodding our way through life, provincial to the end. Has our educational system taught us to be cognizant of matters of such vital importance? Emphatically, no! It is true that economic necessity has driven some few to a realization and a study of the ills of our social system that threaten to engulf us; grim poverty has displaced our educational system as the incentive for seeking out causes and for applying remedies to the greatest question of the age. The greatest tragedy in human life is the tendency of the majority of people to close their mind to new ideas. The fault is largely due to the traditional training of instilling into the mind of youth a mass of preconceived notions and labelling it "truth."

Dr. T. P. Nunn, principal of the London Day Training College and Professor of Education in the University of London, England, said recently: "The teacher should be the interpreter between the greater society of the outside world and

The writer of the article on this page is a practical man who has devoted time and energy as a worker in the U. F. A. to tasks of such obvious urgency as the Wheat Pool organization. The views he expresses are thus not the views of a mere theorist. Like a majority of the members of the association who are most active in Local organization, and most alive to the necessity for the application of the principles of co-operation and the expression of its philosophy in practical enterprises which the people can carry on themselves, he is convinced that the farmers, if they are to entertain any reasonable hope of the solution of their problems, must also give increasing attention to broad issues of public policy. One of the most important of these issues is discussed by Mr. Blain, who contends that our educational system is today largely dominated by the false ideals of a competitive economic system, and that important changes in educational ideals are therefore essential to the success of the great enterprise upon which the United Farmers of Alberta have embarked.—Editor.

the smaller microcosm of the school. Citizenship should mean a consciousness of belonging to a great historical community which had contributed great things to the world's spiritual wealth. It was in the consciousness of those great spiritual traditions that our schools had hitherto been unduly weak."

How can we defend an educational system that apparently launches pupils on the sea of life without giving them an inkling of the thoughts of the great masters, without opening their minds to the treasures of literature "rich with the spoils of time?" Oh, if education would only break down the door that

leads beyond "business, baseball and booze," to that life which is life indeed, the exploitation of the intellect, the enjoyment of which is incomparably greater than any enjoyment occasioned by the exploitation of the senses. Only a few there are who, not receiving a higher education, break down this door by their own efforts and thus realize the utter barrenness of their former existence.

DOMINATED BY ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Is our educational system solely to blame in this respect? Perhaps not, for the educational system is dominated largely by the economic system, and wherever there is a dominant orthodoxy, political, moral and economic, it follows that the free play of the literary intelligence will be neglected or suppressed. Perhaps it is too much to expect gold and bronze in an age of clay and rubble.

In order to live we have sacrificed all that makes life worth living, and thus the cultural poverty of the rising generation is tragic. As Ludwig Lewisohn says in "Literature and Life": "The humane, the expansive things of life are threatened on all sides. The driving forces of the day are seeking to erect a world that shall be hygienic and uniform, sinless and featureless, successful and dead. I shall make little of the fact that a storm is sweeping over the earth, even though the breath of it is upon our faces. For the renewal must come from within, and the instinct of self preservation in humanity, of which Arnold spoke, cannot be extinct in a people so numerous, so powerful and, happily, so multiform, as ourselves. The day must come when a sufficient number among us will awaken to our perils, the peril of cutting ourselves off from the historic culture of mankind, the deadly peril of suppressing all the normal instincts of life except business and baseball."

FALSE CONCEPTION OF HISTORY AND PATRIOTISM

Now, what has been substituted for culture? Largely a false conception of history and of patriotism. Fill the young mind with such and it is dead to all the nobler things of life. Patriotism of the orthodox variety breeds and perpetuates

(Continued on page 8)

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Abolish the Senate, Demand of St. Paul Annual Convention

The annual convention of the St. Paul U. F. A. Political Association was a decided success from every point of view. There were not many resolutions, only three in fact, but in attendance and interest shown, in speakers and in the entertainment which was subsequently given it was the best by far we have ever held. The day was well filled with business and speaking.

Officers elected were: E. A. Bullis, president; J. A. Fortin, vice-president; directors, O. E. Peterson, Frog Lake; Mr. Dronin, St. Paul; Mr. McKenzie, Flat Lake; A. R. Marcotte, Bonnyville; secretary not elected yet.

A resolution by Mr. Peterson, calling on the House of Commons to abolish the Senate, and a resolution by C. L. Fuller, to have half yearly auto licenses were passed. Resolution by C. L. Fuller, to repeal the law penalizing tax arrears, was killed. In my opinion this principle is the same as that which we object to in banking methods and loan companies, and should not be allowed to stand on the statute books of a progressive Government.

Wm. Irvine, M.P., East Calgary; H. E. Spencer, M.P., Battle River, and Laudas Joly, M.L.A., St. Paul, all gave outstanding speeches on their respective subjects.

In the evening several musical numbers and a vaudeville sketch were given by local talent; all were good and we thank the performers. Special mention should be made of a recital by Miss Lois Bullis.

The balance of the evening was spent in dancing.

By the way, we want Mr. Irvine here just as often as we can get him. It would be good business to keep him in the field speaking and organizing all the time.

C. L. FULLER, Secretary.

Mooswa, Alta.

READ CAREFULLY ALL MAIL RECEIVED FROM POOL

(By Pool Head Office)

It is a well known and undeniable fact that the farmer is, through his distance from shopping centres, more liable to be deluged with circulars, advertisements, etc., than any other portion of the population. On this account it has very naturally grown into a habit to throw into the stove without bothering to even read it, any mail that looks at a cursory glance, like a printed form.

This is a custom with which we sympathize, but it has its drawbacks, inasmuch as sometimes a letter is destroyed or not taken seriously that really has a great bearing on the individual's own welfare.

In this category might be mentioned letters and forms that are sent out by the Wheat Pool, every one of which has some very definite object in view, and a reply to which may have a heavy effect on the operation of the Central Office. On this account it is strongly urged by the officials of the Pool that all mail received by the members, that has the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers' stamp on the envelope, be given a careful reading; and if information of any kind is asked for in same, see that it is forwarded at the earliest possible moment.

Very often definite instructions covering the matter of grain deliveries, the turning in of records, etc., are given; and careful attention should be paid to these at all times.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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Make remittance by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

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EDITORIAL

DISARMAMENT

Almost all Governments, except those of the defeated powers and one or two neutrals, are spending vastly greater sums on preparations for war, six years after the close of the "war to end war", than they were in 1913. In that year it was considered that the limit of expansion had almost been reached, but the accomplishment of the great and small powers in the following years, in the creation and financing of armaments on land and sea, and the maintenance of the economic apparatus, showed how greatly authorities had been mistaken.

It is probable that efforts will be made in the near future to bring about another disarmament conference. Such a conference would no doubt be generally welcomed, but unless the causes driving towards acute forms of economic competition which inevitably find their sequel in war are removed, "disarmament," if it should come, must prove an illusion, and merely serve to create a false sense of security and to raise unwarranted hopes for the future. At the best only a limited degree of disarmament is probable.

The Washington Conference provided for the scrapping of battleships which were becoming out of date, and created a temporary economic alliance of the stronger international groups for the exploitation of some of the weaker. But it provided no effective safeguards against the increasing menace of submarine warfare, of aerial warfare, or of chemical warfare. Perhaps in this it approached most nearly to honesty. For so long as war continues, no device which the progress of science may place at the disposal of combatants will fail to be used, agreement or no agreement.

War can never be ended merely by lessening the cost of military preparations.

* * *

While the Calgary Herald has done little or nothing in its editorial columns to bring to the notice of its readers the Parliamentary record of the Alberta members of the House of Commons, it has recently found occasion, in brief paragraphic sniping against the members of what has become known as the "Ginger Group", to convey the impression that these representatives do not meet with its approval.

If the Herald had published half so complete a record of the activities of Alberta members as the Ottawa Citizen has done, its readers would be in a position to judge of that record for themselves. Or if the Herald had discussed editorially, in a critical spirit, the work of these members in the House and in the various committees, half so fully as this eastern newspaper, its gibes would now come with better grace. The record of the members who represent this Province, it might be expected, should prove of greater interest to their constituents than to newspaper readers in the east. And if the Parliamentary activities of Alberta members have been of such national importance as to justify their discussion in the

east, it would appear that their discussion in Alberta is fully warranted.

When in 1923 an aggressive group of U. F. A. members were engaged in an unequal contest against the opponents of banking reform, they received no support from this Alberta newspaper. The Herald was then inclined lightly to dismiss the demand for important reforms; to convey the impression to its readers that there was nothing seriously wrong with existing legislation, and that only the most dangerous of "radicals" would run the risk of tampering with it. At this time a number of U. F. A. members, a few of the most active Farmer members from other Provinces, the Labor members, and one Conservative, working together, were leading the fight for financial reform against the combined opposition of the Canadian Bankers' Association, the Federal Government, and most of the party members of the House of Commons.

It was not until successive bank failures and forced amalgamations made the defects in the Bank Act so obvious that no public man and no newspaper could longer ignore them, that the Herald joined in the demand for Government inspection. The Government itself was then convinced that the public demand could not be resisted, and was preparing to embody the rejected proposal of a year ago in new legislation. When the Herald did join in the demand, it found occasion to deride the Alberta members because, it declared, they had failed to make any fight for Government inspection, in 1923. And when attention was called to its mistake, and to the fact that a number of these members had been leaders in the fight twelve months previously, the Herald, which might with good grace have corrected the entirely erroneous impression which (no doubt unintentionally) it had created, failed to grasp the opportunity.

The fight for banking reform is one of many in which U. F. A. members have been engaged since the election of 1921. We mention it here because it provides a glaring example of the failure of an Alberta newspaper to keep its readers informed of the actions of their members at Ottawa. We might mention a few other instances in which the Herald has first attacked the Farmer members from Alberta, and later found it desirable to adopt their policies. The matter, for instance, of immigration, in which the policy of a majority of the U. F. A. members has now, apparently, become in certain important particulars the policy of the Herald itself, fear of unemployment in Calgary having been responsible for this change of attitude.

Some Farmer members who are not included in the group which the Herald singles out for attack were actively associated with them in these Parliamentary contests, and share with them and with the two Calgary members, credit for the good work done in these and others matters in the House. The point which we wish to make, however, is merely this: that derisory paragraphic attack upon members of Parliament whose record has not been subjected to analysis, is not an ideally fair form of political controversy.

* * *

Perhaps if the Calgary Herald should feel disposed to discuss the Parliamentary record of the group of members whom it apparently dislikes, it might devote some attention to the debates on three amendments to the Bank Act moved last session by Spencer, Garland, and Good of Ontario; to Garland's motion for an investigation into freight rates on shipments eastward of Western coal; to Irvine's motion calling for an investigation into the failure of the Home Bank and to the necessity for providing adequate safeguards for depositors; or to Coote's motion condemning the action of the Federal Government in depriving Alberta of the revenues to which the Province was entitled under the Mineral Tax Act;

(Continued on page 10)

Causes of Growth of Provincial Expenditure During and Since the War

Student of Provincial Finances Presents First of Series of Articles to Be Published in "The U. F. A.", With a View to Enabling the People of the Province to Form an Impartial Judgment Upon Important Matters of Public Policy

By a Private Member of the Legislative Assembly

PART ONE.

In the pre-war years of the existence of this Province there was a steadily increasing but not rapid development of public services and expenditures.

The year 1917 appears to mark the division between the steady growth of the preceding decade and the rapid expansion of recent years. Income expenditure of 1918 exceeded that of 1917 by an amount larger than the total increase of the preceding three years, and by 1922 the expenditure of 1917 was nearly doubled. Therefore, no better year than 1917 can be selected, to establish a basis for comparison with services and expenditures of the present date, and this article will deal with new services created in this year and also give in some detail existing services and the cost thereof. In grouping the various services it has been thought advisable to maintain a uniform system throughout, as affording a better and more accurate method of comparison. Administration of various services has been transferred from time to time to various departments. The grouping used here approximates as closely as possible to that in use at the present time.

One important new service undertaken in 1917 was that of policing. Up to Feb. 28th of that year the Province made a yearly contribution of \$75,000 towards the maintenance of the R. N. W. M. P. This arrangement being ended a Provincial force was organized with initial charges of \$181,817. One new judicial district was formed in addition to three created in 1916. The Live Stock Encouragement Act (Cow Bill), Rural Credits Act and Factories Act saw their beginning at this time, causing additional administration costs of \$26,960. The year 1917 being an election year there were additional charges of \$187,571 to be met for this purpose. The total additional income expenditure over 1916 was \$710,457.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME EXPENDITURE

Income expenditure was distributed as follows:

Public Debt.	\$1,119,382.17
Divided interest (including \$90,000 University Bonds) \$1,003,400.74, exchange, commissions, etc. \$9,470.44, Sinking Funds \$97,500, Savings Certificate Branch administration, interest \$9,010.99.	
Legislation.	123,752.12
Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition allowances, members' indemnities, staff, law clerks, library, printing and binding of Statutes, Journals, etc.	
Executive Council.	294,863.45
Ministers' offices, Lieut.-Governor's office, Election Act, Coal Mines Act, etc.	
Attorney General's Dept.	883,045.45
General office \$42,362, legal offices,	

The first of a series of articles dealing with Provincial finances is published on this page. Starting with an outline of the position of the Province in 1917, when the period of most rapid expansion in expenditure and increase in indebtedness began, the writer will endeavor by the careful presentation of facts and figures, to enable readers to form a clear conception of the financial history of Alberta during the period covered. We would suggest that each issue containing the articles in the series be retained for reference, as the subject dealt with, while not a simple one, is of vital importance to all the people of this Province, and must have a close bearing on the development of future policy.

In a letter published in "The U. F. A." of September 2nd, the writer declared his intention to reveal and analyze "the causes of the growth of expenditure and taxation during the past few years, particularly since the close of the war," presenting his material impartially, and "leaving it to the judgment of the reader to determine to what extent these expenditures were unavoidable or justifiable." "A Private Member" has spent several months in study of the official records at Edmonton.

prosecutions, Land Titles offices \$489,579, Police Magistrates \$22,875, Children's Protection Act \$49,992, Liquor and Pool Room Acts \$74,702, A. P. Police \$181,317, R. N. W. M. Police, 7½ months, \$50,000, Succession Duties Act \$8,930.

Public Works. 755,977.29

Boiler Inspection \$31,858, general office \$72,830, inspection surveys, ferries, bridges, roads \$267,683, maintenance of public buildings and grounds, less Ponoka Asylum \$242,043, gaols and maintenance of prisoners \$133,788, Factories Act, etc.

Education. 1,152,482.58

General office \$73,488, Grants \$652,443, Inspection \$68,563, Normal schools \$47,272, Examinations \$39,592, University grants, etc. \$170,000, Deaf, Mute and Blind \$11,014, summer schools (teachers) \$7,877, Technical Institute \$37,103, and various small items.

Agriculture. 436,339.89

Fairs' Grants and Judges \$112,581, General office \$52,876, Weed Act \$24,866, Institutes, schools and farms \$95,045, Game Act \$29,606, Stock Inspection Act \$12,096, Brand Act \$12,351, Dairy Act \$14,416, Poultry \$10,801, Cow Bill \$14,452, Publicity \$22,400, Women's Institutes \$7,829, and various other items.

Dairy Work. 322,594.00

Amounts advanced for the marketing of butter and poultry products.

Public Health. 290,414.92

Hospital grants \$88,109, Public Health Act \$14,865, care of incurables and indigents \$18,686, Vital

Statistics \$13,146, Ponoka Asylum including upkeep of buildings \$155,606.

Municipal Affairs. 115,693.55

General office \$77,531, Wild Lands Tax branch \$37,410, grants, etc. \$751.

Railways and Telephones. 14,033.21 (General office)

Provincial Secretary's Dept. 50,735.21

General office \$18,096, Theatres Act \$7,268, Motor Vehicles Act \$25,370, Corporations Tax Act, etc.

Treasury Branch. 153,214.64

General office \$25,755, Insurance Acts \$9,532, Grants \$500, Auditor's office \$29,406, King's Printers office and Gazette \$15,115, Utilities Commission \$24,121, Agent General, London \$16,395, Co-operative Credit Act \$4,468, refunds, employees' grants, etc.

The total income expenditure was thus \$5,712,529.08; the revenue for the year being \$5,069,189.78, and the deficit for 1917 being \$643,339.30.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE

The principal sources of revenue of the Province at this time were:

Dominion Subsidy	\$1,589,075.00
School Lands Fund	326,452.22
Dom. Grant to Seed Fairs	4,604.92
Succession Duties Act and Insurance Acts	207,128.87
Corporations Tax	209,427.69
Motor Vehicles Act	269,786.90
Theatregoers Taxation Act	77,043.64
Reimbursement of dairy advances	310,971.68
Railway Tax	110,900.00
Wild Lands Tax	598,669.58
Educational Taxes	134,110.00
Dept. of Agriculture	134,845.95

The item of Dept. of Agriculture is made up from Brand Fees, Game Licenses, Registrations, Stock Inspection, etc.

Educational fees, licenses, incorporations, court fees, fines, Land Titles office fees, receipts from farms, institutions, etc., make up the balance.

GROSS PUBLIC DEBT IN YEAR 1917

The gross public debt exclusive of Telephones as at Dec. 31st, 1917, was \$21,253,617, allocated as follows:

Railways	\$2,116,151.16
Alta. Farmers' Co-operative Elevators	894,176.14
Bridges	2,226,295.93
Trunk Bridges and Roads	3,448,177.35
Surveys	782,428.74
Drainage, Inspection of Public Works, Ferries	178,017.93
Public Buildings	7,370,508.71
Patriotic Purposes	366,666.30
Bank Deposits	728,570.67
Demonstration Farms	321,653.78
Provincial Police buildings, advances, charitable purposes, etc.	255,478.06

Miscellaneous, discount and expenses of raising loans, etc. ----- 2,570,492.05
\$21,258,616.82

SCOPE OF SUBSEQUENT ARTICLES

The subsequent articles in the series will show increases of capital and income expenditures and the reasons for these. Especially is it desired to point out the rapid expansion of services and cost of same from comparatively small beginnings, this being one principal reason for the heavy expenditures of today. Services once begun, then all citizens are equally entitled to participate in the benefits, and expansion is the result. The next article will deal with expenditures and income in 1918.

Southern Alberta Co-operative Assn. Now Well Organized

Necessary Number of Contract Signers Has Been Obtained—Organized by U. F. A. Locals of Coaldale

The Southern Alberta Co-operative Association which was recently organized in the Lethbridge-Coaldale districts, has now secured the necessary number of signers to their five year Produce Pool contract and hope to commence operating in the near future. Some 20,000 acres of hay land, representing 25,000 tons of alfalfa and mixed hays, have been signed as well as 4,000 head of hogs and cattle and 18,000 poultry and 3,000 tons of potatoes and other produce.

The crop board met the executive of the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association last week with a view to entering into an agreement whereby these associations will market the produce of Southern Alberta co-operatively together.

The organizing of this association has been in the hands of the U. F. A. Locals in the Coaldale district and under the direction of Wilbur McKenzie of the Lethbridge district U. F. A. board, and though they met with a great deal of opposition from produce dealers in the south they successfully carried on their work until they are now well organized.

The Southern Alberta Pool is organized on a contract pooling non-profit system similar to the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association. It is the aim of the organization to market the produce on grade and receive for the grower the full market value for all the produce he sells, and to guarantee to the consumer that all its produce is true to the grade called for, thereby establishing a market for the produce grown on the farms of Southern Alberta.

NEW LIVESTOCK SHIPPING ASSN.

A shipping association has recently been organized in the Viking district under the title of the Viking District Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association, with the following officers: President, Kenneth McPherson; vice-president, Howard Empey; directors, A. Holmberg, T. A. Cox, Robert Ash, B. C. Gilpin and S. C. Swift. Mr. Swift is also shipper for the association. The first shipment consisted of five carloads of cattle, which were sent to Winnipeg on August 29th.

To Distribute One Thousand Dollars in Wheat Pool Canvassers' Contest

Prizes Range From \$30 to \$110 for Most Successful Participants in Drive Ending October 29th—Details of the Contest

By R. O. GERMAN, Secretary of the Alberta Wheat Pool

The first year of the Alberta Wheat Pool has passed into history. It was a year fraught with difficulties for those upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility for its administration. Operations started late last fall and much of the wheat had already been sold so that considerably less than half the 1923 crop was controlled by the Pool. Throughout the year enormous quantities of non-Pool wheat were dumped on the market, thereby making it extremely difficult for the Pool to stabilize and uphold prices.

Best Testimonial to Success

In spite of this handicap the Pool has secured for its members five cents per bushel more than the AVERAGE PRICE prevailing outside the Pool throughout the period through which the Pool functioned. Therefore from the 1923 crop nearly TWO MILLION DOLLARS EXTRA MONEY WAS PAID TO THE WHEAT PRODUCERS OF THIS PROVINCE. The best testimonial of the success of our first year is the way in which the receipts of signed contracts have increased since the results of the year's operations were made public. Our membership is now very close to thirty thousand.

SELLING STRENGTH is the KEY to BIGGER PRICES. Every extra bushel of the 1924 crop which comes into the Pool will increase our selling power. Every bushel left on the outside counteracts against our selling strength, as a break in a dam tends to lessen the power behind the water wheel.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan have now added their combined selling strength to that of Alberta and the wheat of the three Prairie Provinces will, from now on, be placed on the markets of the world by one agency, specially trained to get the best possible results. The flood gates of the Canadian Wheat Crop are gradually coming under the control of the producers themselves.

Increased Control This Year

We are just commencing our second year. The power of controlled marketing will be greater this year than it was last year, on account of a world-wide shortage of wheat. There are still thousands of wheat producers who for one reason or another have not signed up. Very few of these can furnish a good reason for not joining, and there is no doubt that a large number could be induced to come in by a little judicious urging.

For this reason your Board of Directors feel that nothing should be left undone to increase the Pool's acreage and membership before the 1924 crop begins to flow, and with this idea in mind they have instituted a Canvasser's Contest and have voted the sum of One Thousand Dollars as a prize fund, which amount will be divided among the canvassers producing the best results between September 1st and October 29th, 1924, both inclusive. This amount will be divided as follows:

1—One hundred and ten dollars

(\$110.00) to each of the seven Wheat Pool districts to be divided as follows:

(a)—\$50.00 to the canvasser sending in, within the time limit, the largest number of contracts in his respective Wheat Pool district.

(b)—\$50.00 to the canvasser sending in, within the time limit, the contracts aggregating the largest number of acres sown to wheat in 1924, in his respective Wheat Pool district.

(c)—\$10.00 to the canvasser sending in, within the time limit, the contract covering the largest number of acres sown to wheat in 1924, in his respective Wheat Pool district.

2—One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) as a championship prize to the canvasser sending in, within the time limit, the largest number of contracts throughout the whole Province.

3—One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) as a championship prize to the canvasser sending in, within the time limit, contracts aggregating the largest number of acres sown to wheat in 1924, throughout the whole Province.

4—Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) as a championship prize to the canvasser sending in, within the time limit, the contract covering the largest number of acres sown to wheat in 1924, throughout the whole Province.

The contest will be governed by the following regulations:

1—The contest opens September 1st, and closes October 29th, 1924.

2—No officer or employee of the Association shall be eligible to compete in the contest.

3—Contracts received at Head Office after October 29th, will be registered in membership, but will not be counted in the contest.

New Members May Join at Any Time

Note—While October 29th is the closing date of the contest, it should be clearly understood that new members may join the Pool at any time thereafter.

4—Every contract must be legally in order, that is to say, it must be properly signed, the full legal description of all land owned or operated by the signer given, and unless accompanied by \$3.00 in cash, the note form must also be signed. Be sure to give post office address both of the canvasser and signer.

5—Reinstatement applications will be counted as new contracts, if legally in order.

6—Only the acres ACTUALLY SOWN TO WHEAT IN 1924 will be counted, and this must be clearly set forth in each contract and reinstatement application.

7—The canvasser must sign as witness to the grower's signature.

8—A contract will not be counted if found to be a duplicate of one already on file.

9—The prizes will be allotted as soon after the close of the contest as the figures can be compiled. In case of a tie

(Continued on page 11)

Alberta Wheat Pool Completes Arrangements With Elevator Companies

**Pool Obtains Improvement in Arrangements With Elevator Companies as Compared With Last Season—
Price for Wagon Loads Closer to Carload Prices, and Carloads Will be Handled for Quarter Cent
a Bushel Less—Vancouver Basis of Freight Rates**

By C. M. ELLIOTT, Manager, Alberta Wheat Pool.

Our arrangements with elevator companies for the coming season have been completed. The following are the companies with whom contracts have been settled up to the time of mailing you this letter.

Alberta Pacific Grain Co.
Bawlf Grain Company.
Gillespie Grain Co.
Ellison Milling Co.
Northern Grain Co.
Independent Grain Co.
United Grain Growers.
Wolfe Elevator Co.
Hogg & Lytle.
Terwilliger Grain Co.
Fraser Grain Co.
Parrish & Heimbecker.
Home Grain Co.
Western Canada Flour Mills.
Midland Grain Co.
Robin Hood Mills.
Quaker Oats Co.
International.
British America Elevator Co.
Saskatchewan Elevator Co.
Pioneer Grain Co.
Liberty Grain Co.
Federal Grain Co.
Ogilvie Flour Mills.
National Elevator Co.
Botha Farmers' Elevator Co.
Brooks Elevator Co.
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.
Maple Leaf Milling Co.
North Star Grain Co.
Province Elevator Co.
Security Elevator Co.
Topper Grain Co.
Victoria Elevator Co.

The arrangements are better than those of last season. The price for wagon loads at elevators is a little closer to carload prices and carloads will be handled by the elevator companies for $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel less than previously. The grower loading through elevators this season will pay the regular elevator charges of $1\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel, but what has been called commission charge will be reduced from 1c per bushel to $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Initial Payment Price

Our first payment has been set at \$1.00 per bushel, basis One Northern delivered Vancouver. Please note particularly that off this price comes the Vancouver freight instead of Fort William freight as heretofore. Every grower should know the freight rate from his station to Vancouver to see that the proper freight is deducted from his settlement. Payments at country elevators are also based on the Vancouver freight. Each elevator agent will have the Pool's price-lists showing our first payment price for each grade under the different freight rates. Learn your freight rate to Vancouver and you can then check your price, if necessary, by

The adoption of Vancouver instead of Fort William as the basis of the freight rates to be paid on wheat shipped for members of the Alberta Wheat Pool, will mean a substantial saving to members. In every district in the Province, with the exception of the extreme southeast, where rates eastward and westward are approximately even, the difference in rates is pronounced. We quote below the comparative rates to Fort William and to Vancouver, from a number of representative shipping points in various parts of the Province. The rates are quoted by the railways in all cases on the basis of one hundred pounds, but for purposes of illustration we also give the rates per bushel, taking 60 lbs. of wheat to the bushel.

From	To Ft. William		To Vancouver	
	Per Bus	Per 100 lbs.	Per Bus.	Per 100 lbs.
Macleod	15.6c	26c	14.1c	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Gleichen	15.	25	13.5	22.5
Youngstown	16.2	27	15.6	26
Stettler	16.2	27	14.7	24.5
Vegreville	15.6	26	14.7	24.5
Taber	15	25	14.7	24.5
Athabasca	17.4	29	15	25
Grande Prairie	25.8	43	23.7	39.5

comparing with the agent's price-list, which will be available for your inspection at all times.

Delivering Pool Wheat

The grower must always notify the elevator agent that his wheat is Pool wheat. This enables the elevator company to deliver it to the Pool without delay and often saves unnecessary expense. Be sure to notify the elevator company when you deliver your wheat that it is Pool wheat.



C. M. ELLIOTT
Manager, Alberta Wheat Pool

When our first payment is made at the elevator for Pool wheat a Growers' Certificate will also be issued by the elevator agent for each wagon load. When a car lot is shipped, the Growers' Receipt will be received from the elevator company along with the settlement for your car. These Growers' Receipts are to be carefully preserved. The lower half is to be sent in to Head Office when an interim payment is made. You will be notified when any such payment is to be made. The balance of the Growers' Certificate should be held and sent in for the final payment. The portion for the interim payment should be listed and sent in to Head Office as soon as you finish delivering your wheat.

Car Order Book

Be sure and get your name down on the Car Order Book for the cars you require. See that your car is loaded when its turn comes and that your wheat is moved forward out of the country elevator as quickly as possible, particularly during the first part of the season. The elevator companies will make advances to the farmer where required while he is waiting for his car, but the Pool's initial payment price in full is not made until the cars are loaded, and arrived at destination. Be careful to see that the elevator agent gets your name spelled properly with your right name and initials on the Growers' Certificates.

Re Final Payment

We are still holding a few final payments awaiting the Growers' Certificates. If you have not sent in your Growers' Certificates, please forward them as soon as possible in order that we may get the balance of the final payments out of the office without further delay.

Reserve Fund

A Reserve Fund was held in the office at the time the final payment for this season was made. This Reserve Fund is something less than 1c per bushel and is owned by the members and in the event of distribution of this fund being made, it will be divided in the same proportion in which it was contributed by the members. Advice to each grower, showing the amount held back from his final payment, will go forward in due course.

Re Central Selling Company

As you are probably aware, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have completed the organization of their Provincial Pools. One Central Selling Company has been organized to handle all sales for the three Provinces. It is expected that we will control more than 50 per cent. of this year's Canadian crop and with a Central Selling Company in operation a good season's business for the growers is expected.

United States Paper Attributes Higher Prices at Winnipeg to Alberta Wheat Pool

Wheat Higher at Winnipeg Than Chicago for First Time in Many Years—Alberta Pool Gives Cue to New Situation, Says "The Wheat Grower", of Fargo, North Dakota

In an editorial discussing the Alberta Wheat Pool, "The Wheat Grower", of Grand Forks, North Dakota, calls attention to the fact that the Winnipeg wheat market has been above the Chicago market this year, for the first time in the last decade, and attributes the reversal of prices in favor of the Canadian market to the existence of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The editorial was written before the figures showing the exact quantity of farmers' wheat handled had been announced.

"How many times in the last ten years has the Winnipeg market been above the Chicago market?" asks "The Wheat Grower." "You can count it on one finger, and that instance is this season. Generally Winnipeg quotations are from 25 to 30 cents a bushel less than the American market, but why the change this year?"

An Example to United States Farmers
"Of course the Canadian crop is less than that of last year, but it is equal to the last ten years' average production. We must look for the reason elsewhere. An announcement of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., to the effect that the 1923 Wheat Pool in that Province aggregated between 34 million and 38 million bushels (exact figures not officially announced) and that members have received \$37,720,776 for wheat delivered to the Pool, gives us a cue to why the Canadian market is showing such remarkable strength. We further

learn that the Wheat Pools in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will this year control 60 per cent. of the Canadian wheat crop. That's what a solid organization of farmers can do. Why can't American farmers do just as well?"

Enforcing the Contract

In North Dakota steps have been taken to test the legality of the contract of the Wheat Pool of that state in the courts. Commenting on this "The Wheat Grower" says:

"Perhaps the most welcome piece of news of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association that we can give at this time is the announcement that definite steps have been taken to test the legality in this state of the Wheat Pool contract.

"A summons to appear in court and show why he should not deliver his wheat to the association has been served on Fred Schermeister of Hazelton, N. D. The defendant in the case, through his attorneys, Lynn and Lynn of Linton, N. D., has served the association with answer to the summons. Burke and Burdick of Fargo, counsel for the association, announce that the case will be placed on the calendar in the next term of court.

"Mr. Schermeister has openly defied the association to compel him to deliver his wheat, and has been a dissenting element in the community for some time.

"Now we will find out if a contract with neighbors is a contract or merely

'a scrap of paper', and it is only in a spirit of justice that the association officials feel compelled to protect the association and its loyal members by using the arm of the law to get deliveries.

To Protect Loyal Members

"No association can properly function with a large group of 'welchers' who double-cross their neighbors by breach of contract. Almost 20,000 North Dakota farmers have signed the Wheat Pool contract, but if 10,000 of them ignored their pledged word with their neighbors to deliver to the Pool, the loyal members suffer accordingly. It is loyal members that the association officials are in duty bound to protect, even to the extent of using the law.

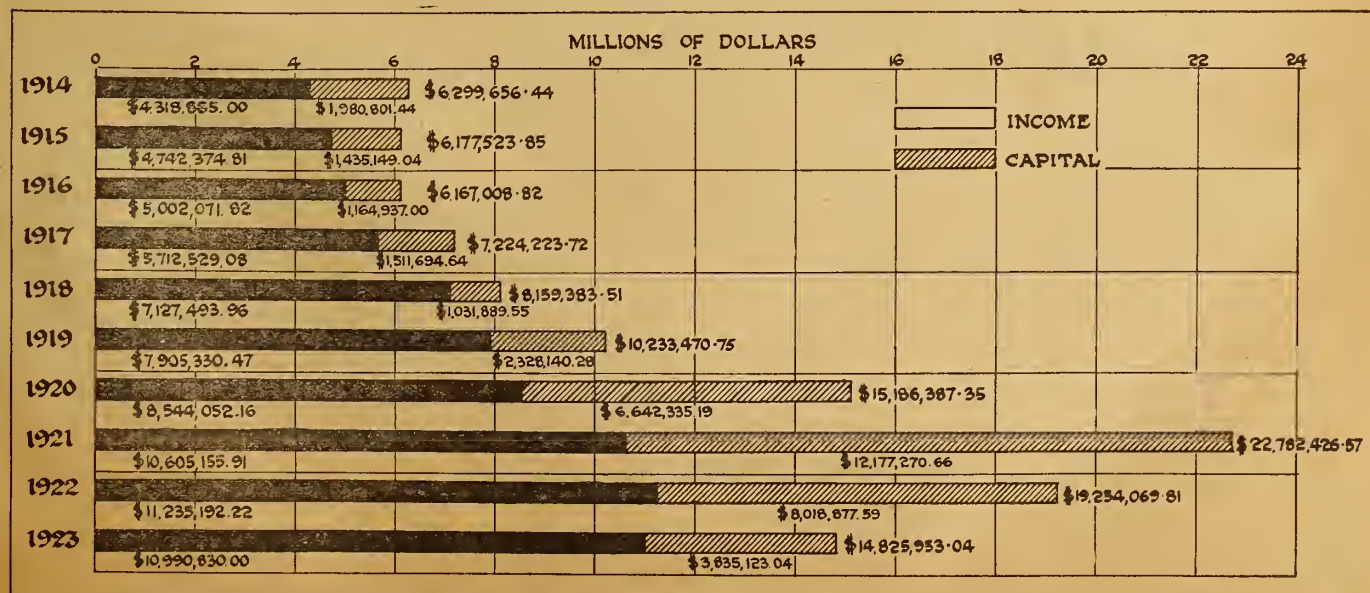
"Many members are elated over the pledge of association officials that they will prosecute every member that does not deliver to the Pool. 'If you make everybody pool, there is some hope that the association can accomplish big things; therefore we will gladly make deliveries,' is the general sentiment expressed."

HORSE CREEK LOCAL REORGANIZED

Horse Creek Local, near Cochrane, was reorganized recently with Donald McEachen president, I. Coatsworth vice-president and Archie Baptie secretary. Mr. Baptie writes: "This Local built the shed from which supplies were formerly sold to members. We expect to have our membership increased to its old strength in a very short time, and to begin trading again, in short, to carry out all the aims and objects of the U. F. A. With such old-time U. F. A. members as our president and vice-president at the head of this Local, I am sure you will hear from us regularly."

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of the United States has decided to make a special low rate of 4½ per cent. to co-operative associations.

Total Capital and Income Expenditure of the Province of Alberta for the Years 1914 to 1923



Previous charts have shown the total controllable and uncontrollable capital expenditure of the Province of Alberta from 1914 to 1923 inclusive, and also the capital and income expenditure. The chart above shows the capital expenditure and the income expenditure as separate items.

An Evening Ride on the Prairie Trail

By CANDIDA

The third of a number of short stories received from an active member of one of the Locals of the Association is published on this page.

It was late evening and night was creeping over the sky. Already a few stars shone pale overhead, but the prairie trail that stretched for miles toward the western horizon was still visible in the fading after-glow of the sunset.

As Pete Carson rumbled home in his grain tank, that trail fascinated him. The loneliness of the journey compelled him to seek companionship in his own thoughts, and as he puffed leisurely at his pipe the long road symbolized the trail the farmers were blazing for themselves in politics, for it was off the beaten track and stretched ever forward.

A few years ago the farmers had set out on this new trail, but some of them, wearying of sustained effort, had turned back to the well-travelled highway which their fathers had trod before them.

In doing so they unwittingly ceased to be actors in life's drama, and became mere onlookers at an immense duel where two groups of rival vested interests fought each other for the power to exploit those who voted for them. That duel they fought through party politicians who solicited and won the votes of the unthinking by talking plausible platitudes.

Yet these onlookers failed to realize that they got little more than the diversion and excitement of the fight. They deemed themselves keen fighters and talked of the voice of the people. The Voice of the People! Was it ever heard in the din of an election? Or was it drowned in the parrot-like reiterations of the phrase-mongers' platitudes? Was it—

Carson's meditations were suddenly cut short as a motor honked behind him. Hastily he turned his horses out of the trail and held them firm while a car passed. There was no fraternizing with its occupants. It was but a glare of light, a noise, a choking sensation due to flying dust, then a red tail light that faded in the distance and left the trail more lonesome than ever.

Craving companionship, Carson looked round and saw a wagon coming up behind him at a good pace. He stopped till the newcomer came within hail, then called: "Hullo! That you Morton?"

"Yes," came the answer.

"Tie your team behind my wagon and have a ride."

"Right," said Morton, and a few minutes later he clambered into the tank. "I hurried to catch you. This long trail gets on a fellow's nerves. Wonder how many hours we've put in on it since we came to the country?"

"Better not reckon up," said Carson, as he offered his tobacco pouch. "It doesn't look like we'll ever get a railroad. Mind how excited we used to get over railway surveys? Nothing would raise my hopes now but the whistle of an engine."

"Nor mine," returned Morton, as he struck a match and lighted his pipe. "Even your Farmers' Government hasn't done anything to get us a railway. You've converted me to the Wheat Pool, but I can't see the use of this political game."

"Maybe you can't, but if the game is harder than we expected it to be, is that

any reason why we should get out of it now?"

"What's the use of staying in it when we gain nothing by it?"

"Look at the trail, man, and the miles we've come! Would you go back to town tonight and begin it all over again?"

"Take me for a fool?"

"No. But you're wanting to go back on the Farmers' trail."

"That's not the same."

"Why sure it is. We've come to where we need to fight in the political field. We're past sending resolutions to Governments that represent interests antagonistic to ours."

"Yet we're not a bit better off with a Farmers' Government in the Province. Our taxes are still as high. What's wrong with them? Cold feet?"

"No, it's not cold feet. Guess it's tied hands."

"Tied hands! What d'ye mean? Can't a Government legislate for those who put them in when they have a majority?"

"They could—if they had not inherited huge debts. That's what ties their hands. Let's leave them alone and see what the Federal members are doing."

"The bunch that's kicking up the row?"

"Yes. 'The Ginger Group'."

"Think they can do anything more than make a noise?"

"Of course they can. Don't you know that every step in human progress was taken by a minority? New ideas strike far-reaching minds first, then they gradually permeate the whole mass. Jack's one of the 'Ginger Group'. Read the talk he put up in an eastern city a while back?"

"Yes, I read it. Didn't the papers call him down some?"

"What else could he expect? It's still 'Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne.'"

"Easy, man! If you talk like that they'll call you a 'Bolshevik'."

"Bolshevik! Why! I only quoted a line from one of your American poets."

"Well, poetry's beyond me. Let's get back to Jack. He's not a poet."

"No. But he's as fearless as any of them. A man who speaks the truth does not fear a few press notices. Yet how's he going to feel when he hears some of the farmers want to leave the political field? Won't that be a stab in the back?"

"Looks a bit like it, but they're not all like him."

"No. Worse luck. They're not."

"Then how are you going to get more like him?"

"That'll come. The power lies with us. Whenever we know enough to elect the right men they'll be there."

"When will that be? This side of Time?"

"You always look on the dark side. Morton. We've worked together in the Wheat Pool. The next step will come easier. Look what the Danes have done through co-operation!"

"We'll need to leave them till another time. Here's my corner. Better come over Sunday and bring the missus and the kid. The wife has a lot of fine chickens and there's some ice left."

"All right," said Carson. "We'll be there about noon."

"So long!"

"So long!"

* * *

As Morton drove homeward he could not put Carson out of his thoughts. "He's a queer card all right; wonder when he thinks up all the things he says? Guess I'd better stick to Jack. He sure told the truth down east. Well off, and on the way to prosperity! Maybe—" then as he felt in his pocket for his tobacco his fingers touched the duns he had hastily put out of sight at the post office. "Maybe—but not yet."

EDUCATION AND LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

racial and sectarian hatred and fosters militarism with all its evil train. Teach love of home and country—and also love of mankind, for that is the safest protection to home and country. Great mass hatreds can be prevented only by the creation of public cultural standards and their gradual elevation.

He must be blind who can deny that the present economic system is doomed, that the competitive struggle, the law of the jungle, must be replaced by a humane co-operative system. The inventive genius of man is making the present system impossible; and as the economic and educational systems are so closely allied, would it be too much to ask our educational system to cease its asinine perverted teaching of history and patriotism and substitute a philosophy more in keeping with the changing order and with man's true welfare? What nobler purpose could our educational system serve than to assist and guide us, feebly though it may be, in the changing order, and thereby be a factor in lifting from off the home of the industrious the awful curse of poverty, leaving the intellect free for development; instead of, as at present, seeking to perpetuate, by direct and indirect means, the injustices of the present one.

Must it be ever thus, that
"Each ideal,

That shines like a star on the wave,
Is wrecked on the shores of the real
And sleeps like a dream in the grave?"

We have the real now. We have the practical now. Who would be so bold as to state that they are conducive to love, brotherhood, knowledge, happiness or the fullness of life? Is it not high time that a little idealism should be embodied in our educational system, to the end that our miserable one-roomed shacks may become beautiful mansions of many rooms?

INNISFAIL CONVENTION

The annual U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. convention of the Constituency of Innisfail will be held at the Memorial Hall, Penhold, on Saturday, September 20th, 1924; business meeting at 10 a.m.; public meeting at 2 p.m. to be addressed by the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General, and D. Cameron, M.P.P.

Takes Issue With Mr. Rabbitt on Wheat Pool Elevator Question

A. C. Weaver Gives Views on the Article Contributed by Daysland Farmer

Editor, "The U. F. A."

Dear Sir:

In "The U. F. A." of August 15th, page 5, I note an article by D. Rabbitt in which he offers data covering pool membership, pool acreage, crop yield and approximate cost of operation in the event pool elevators were purchased this year in the Camrose division. I am asking you to please give this reply the same publicity given Mr. Rabbitt's article in order that an even hearing may be had on the subject.

Mr. Rabbitt's data is presented with a view to showing that pool elevators would not, under present circumstances, prove a paying proposition. By adding his columns of figures presented I note the Camrose division has 42 shipping points serving 2,947 members, 267,371 acres under contract, the estimated yield at 25 bushels being 6,599,485 bushels. Further, that it would cost, excluding taxes, \$113,500 to operate pool elevators at all points in this district.

Cost Would Be Less

It seems that Mr. Rabbitt has unconsciously presented unanswerable argument for immediate purchase of pool elevators. His figures show that the average pool acreage for each shipping point is in excess of 6,300 acres, while he admits 5,000 acres to be the minimum requirement. He also contends that an average of 70 members is required for each elevator, while his figures for the Camrose division show just that average, to a dot, already secured. Furthermore, his estimated cost of \$113,500 in handling 6,599,485 bushels averages but 1.77 cents per bushel, whereas we are now paying 2.75 cents per bushel on carload consignments and 5 and 6 cents on street wheat, depending on the grade. Even on an estimated yield of 20 bushels per acre the cost would be less than we are now paying.

Mr. Rabbitt's mistake is in considering each shipping point as a unit, on its individual showing, rather than in regarding the district as a whole. He also seems to imagine elevator handling charges to be saved as the main factor in pool ownership, while as a matter of fact this item has the least bearing on the advisability of purchase.

There are other far more weighty considerations urging immediate purchase of elevators, such as preserving intact the virgin grades of pool wheat, thus saving to members the actual mixing and milling values now being lost. In this connection it would be interesting to know the average test weights of the grades delivered to the pool by private grain interests during the past year. Under present conditions what is to prevent these interests "skimming" virgin grades of pool wheat prior to delivery, delivering to the pool the minimum requirement of the grade? For instance, cannot a local or private terminal elevator mix pool wheat testing, say, 65 lbs., with five times the amount of No. 2 testing 59 lbs., and convert the whole into No. 1 at the expense of the pool?

I note where one private terminal elevator company in one year purchased

2,097,346 bushels of No. 3, but sold 3,283,248 bushels of the same grade, or 1,185,902 more bushels of No. 3 than it bought. The closing Winnipeg prices for August 21st show a spread of 9 cents between No. 3 and No. 4. On this spread the profit in this instance, on the one grade, would be around \$100,000. For several days last week there was a spread of 7½ cents between No. 1 and No. 2 wheat. On this spread, wheat testing 65 lbs. per measured bushel has a mixing value of about 35 cents a bushel above the market price when blended with No. 2 testing 59 lbs.

Weakening of Resistance

Further consideration to be gained by immediate purchase of pool elevators will be found in the certain weakening of resistance of private grain interests. If the pool took over these facilities this year the U. G. G. would sell to the pool their elevators since the loss of handling the pool wheat would not make it worth while for them to carry on in this Province. Other companies would be in the same boat and there would be a scramble to sell on reasonable terms if it were positively known that the pool was determined to either lease, buy or build.

It will be remembered that Mr. Sapiro in his Alberta speeches strongly urged the purchase of elevators at the end of the first pool year. In proof that he has not changed his mind on this subject, please note his following statement made in a recent letter to a friend:

"I firmly believe that the Alberta program should have included definite steps to acquire or construct a local elevator service over a term of years.

"What Alberta has done thus far, is to guarantee business and profit to the very group that both sought and prayed for the failure of the campaign to organize the pool.

"In addition, control of the local elevator system means that the pool and not the pool-antagonist will get the advantage of any second thoughts in grading or of any unusual milling values in the ultimate delivery of the wheat."

At the late pool convention some of the delegates seemed to imagine an elevator fund must first be raised by the two cent levy before purchase could be made. On this point Mr. Sapiro in his Alberta speeches said: "If the Canadian bankers don't want to lend you the money on the best collateral in the world, I know a bunch of New York bankers who will lend you from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 on your wheat if your association is organized rightly. If the Canadian bankers don't want you, the United States bankers are laying for you."

The fact is that the pool members will this year pay a tremendous price for their neglect to heed the advice of Aaron Sapiro.

A. C. WEAVER.

Bassano, Alta.

GOOD PROGRESS AT FINN'S LAKE

Finn's Lake Local, writes the secretary, Miss Erma Brown, is making good progress in spite of the fact that many people have left the district. It has almost \$100 in the treasury.

Form Provisional Board for the New Camrose Riding

Board Asks That Meeting Be Held to Discuss Co-operation of U. F. A. Members in Federal House

Representatives of Victoria and Red Deer Federal Constituency Associations met recently to form a provisional board for the new Camrose constituency. There were present Mrs. Barritt, Red Deer; Mrs. Kehoe, Camrose; D. W. Clark, Kanata; H. Mackenzie, Sedgewick; Mr. Kroagh, Ryley; W. T. Lucas, M.P., Loughheed.

In connection with the liabilities of the Victoria Association, it was decided to ask the help of Central Office in collecting the special assessment which had been levied on Locals by that association.

Mr. Kroagh was unanimously chosen by the meeting to act as provisional convener of the committee to organize the new Vegreville constituency.

The following provisional officers of Camrose constituency were elected: H. Mackenzie, Sedgewick, president; Mrs. L. Barritt, Mirror, and Gerald Oberg, Forestburg, vice-presidents; J. Slattery, Camrose, secretary; F. W. Smith, Sedgewick; Mrs. E. Kehoe, Camrose; F. Olson, New Norway; A. Rhyason, Bawlf; J. Scholefield, Alliance; D. W. Clark, Kanata, directors.

The provisional board moved unanimously to endorse and emphasize the urgency of the resolution passed by Victoria constituency convention, asking for a meeting of all Alberta members of Parliament and representatives of executives of all Federal Constituency Associations, to bring about a definite policy of co-operation in the Federal House; and further, that this meeting be held prior to the Annual Convention, and that the U. F. A. Central Executive be represented.

Etzikom Takes Lead In Protest against Rate Discrimination

Etzikom U. F. A. Local took the lead in the protest against discrimination in freight rates on grain shipped to Fort William. They appointed a delegation, headed by D. Morris, the Local secretary, to give evidence in this matter before the Board of Railway Commissioners, who sat in Lethbridge a few weeks ago.

Mr. Morris pointed out that shippers from points on the Lethbridge-Weyburn branch of the C. P. R. were paying more freight than those from towns on the Crow's Nest line that were approximately the same distance, and even further, from Fort William. The rate from Etzikom was 26 cents, while the rate from Winnifred, about the same distance from Fort William and 30 miles north, was only 24 cents. Even at Lethbridge, 85 miles further from Fort William than Etzikom, the rate was one cent less.

A representative of the Canadian Pacific railway company was present and stated that the position of the company was that the Crow's Nest Agreement rates should not apply to branch lines constructed subsequent to the signing of the agreement.

Alberta Farm Woman "Means Business"

An Appeal to All Farm Women of the Province to Unite With the U.F.W.A. in Its Fight for Better Conditions

To the casual observer it may be difficult to understand the adhesive quality that holds together the little groups of farm women, meeting in their isolated rest rooms, school houses and country homes, which comprise the U.F.W.A. The answer is in the words of a progressive young leader in the farm women's movement, who by hard-earned experience has learned exactly how unmitigatedly difficult it is for a farm woman to get together two whole Canadian one dollar silver certificates for her membership fee. She said: "When a farm woman digs down into her pocket and pays two dollars for the upkeep of her organization, she means business." And so she does! That is the above mentioned adhesive quality which has cemented the thoughts and purposes of the farm women into a united effort which bad roads, numerous young Canadians, hard times, hard work, and natural human indifference cannot permanently obstruct.

"She means business!" She means to get back of the educational system and see that every child has an equal chance to participate in the best preparation for complete living the Province can provide. She means to use all the influence she can command to see that a higher standard of physical and mental health is maintained. She means to co-operate with all forces seeking for sane laws, living and ideals in the life of the country. She means to do everything in her power to help the young farm people of the Province to prepare themselves for intelligent service. She means to assume the responsibility of solving her own financial problems by seeking for and holding fast to the best plan for the co-operative marketing of the products of her toil that can be devised. But back of all this she means to search out those invisible forces which help or hinder the making of her life, and the lives of those she loves, truly successful. In a word, her business is to be the mistress of her own destiny.

There can be little fault found in the efforts of those thousand or so women who have pledged themselves to co-operation through the farm women's organization, but it is to be regretted that in this case, as in so many others, the burden falls upon the shoulders of a comparative few. If the majority of farm women would realize the futility of sitting back with hands folded, resigned without a struggle to conditions as they are, and would support the organization which exists for the sole purpose of making the life of the farm woman what it ought to be, how much quicker and easier would be the results.

This message is written as an appeal to every farm woman to allow her name to be added to the membership roll of the United Farm Women of Alberta in order that she may support the efforts of her fellow women, at least by her public endorsement.

Calgary, Alta.

J. B. KIDD,

REDUCED RATES ON SEED RYE
Central Office has been advised by A. T. McKean, C. P. R. Division Freight Agent at Calgary, that the reduced rates of rye for seeding purposes effective last fall will be reinstated this year. The reduction will be effective as from August 29th to October 15th.

Miss Kidd Resigns Secretaryship to Leave For Florida

Filled Difficult Position With Splendid Executive Ability for Past Four Years—Carries Warmest Good Wishes of Organization

(By Mrs. Gunn)

For the past four years Miss Kidd has served the U. F. W. A. as secretary, filling a difficult position with splendid executive ability, and displaying a keen



MISS J. B. KIDD
Retiring Secretary of the U. F. W. A.

insight into the problems of rural people, as well as a great faith in our organized effort towards a better and happier era for all. She has won a place not only in the hearts of the Executive and Board, but has become a warm personal friend of many hundreds of our farm women. Her presence in Central Office and at our conventions will be greatly missed.

Miss Kidd tendered her resignation to the U. F. W. A. Executive a few weeks ago, in order to spend the winter with her brother in Florida. We do not know her plans for the future, but in leaving our organization she carries with her the warmest good wishes of our membership. We hope that her life will prove increasingly interesting and happy and that she will have all the success she so richly deserves.

No appointment has, as yet, been made to the position of secretary. But, in the meantime, Mrs. Wyman, first vice-president, will have oversight of all U.F.W.A. affairs at Central and all correspondence should be sent direct to Central Office as before, addressed, Miss Bateman, acting secretary.

On receiving Miss Kidd's resignation the U. F. W. A. Board presented her with a gift as a mark of their appreciation of her services, while presentations were also made by the Home Bank Depositors' Association in recognition of her work as secretary of that organization since its inception, and by the Central Office staff as an expression of their good wishes.

OLDS CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Olds U. F. A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held at the Olds School of Agriculture on Saturday, September 27th, commencing at 1 p.m., according to an announcement received from E. W. Meers, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Initial Payments on Pool Wheat by Grades

Statement Showing Payments by Carload Lots Issued by Pool Head Office

The following are the initial payment prices on wheat in the Alberta Wheat Pool, on carload lots, basis in store Vancouver, for the season 1924-5:

1 Northern	-----	\$1.00
2 Northern	-----	.97
3 Northern	-----	.92
No. 4	-----	.85
No. 5	-----	.78
No. 6	-----	.72
Feed	-----	.66
Tough 1 Northern	-----	.92
Tough 2 Northern	-----	.89
No. 1 Durum	-----	.92
No. 2 Durum	-----	.89
No. 3 Durum	-----	.84
Rej. 1 Northern	-----	.92
Rej. 2 Northern	-----	.89
Rej. 3 Northern	-----	.84
Rej. No. 4	-----	.77
No. 1 Alta. Red	-----	.95
No. 2 Alta. Red	-----	.92
No. 3 Alta. Red	-----	.87
Smutty 1 Northern	-----	.90
Smutty 2 Northern	-----	.87
Smutty 3 Northern	-----	.82
Smutty 4	-----	.78

Tough Smuttys 17c and Tough Rejects 15c under straight grades.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)
or to Shaw's motion calling for an investigation into the desirability of establishing a Central Bank. As the Herald directs its criticism against a particular group of members, it is the record of these members that it should first examine. Garland's motion against the Wembley joy-ride is also worthy of discussion.

* * *

If a general election should be held in Great Britain on the Anglo-Russian treaty, there may be an unusual alignment of forces upon this particular issue. Many of the great business concerns, especially heavy industry, welcome the treaty (to quote the Iron and Coal Trades Review), on the ground that the proposed loan to Russia will be mainly spent in Britain and that "Russia, once re-established, may be a useful customer." The Manchester Guardian, the leading Liberal newspaper, strongly supports the treaty, as do a large number of Liberal

Nesbit Local by a recent resolution protested against the high cost of caskets. They wish other Locals to take similar action, and to consider means whereby pressure can be brought to bear to bring about a reduction.

members of Parliament, including Commander Kenworthy and several Liberal newspapers, as well as the Conservative "Spectator," and some Conservative interests closely allied with large industry. Lloyd George, who has a smaller following today than in any previous period since the conclusion of the war, is opposed to the treaty, but it is also opposed by most of the Conservatives, and by powerful financial interests, in Lombard St. and Wall St. It is probable that the treaty will split the Liberal party, but its ratification by Parliament is by no means certain, as Labor is in a comparatively small minority in the House of Commons. The prediction that the Liberal party will in the near future cease to be an important factor in British politics, may, however, be brought nearer to realization if the next election is fought on this issue. Apart from the Labor party, the most influential supporters of the treaty are the business interests which would welcome the opening of trade opportunities in Russia as a means of escape from the prevailing depression.

* * *

Fearing the effects upon British industry of the adoption of the Dawes report, the "free trade" British Labor Government has restored the 26 per cent. duty on German exports. This duty had been reduced to 5 per cent. a few months ago.

Germany can comply with the terms of the Dawes report only by the restoration of German industry, yet the British Government which was in large measure responsible for forcing the adoption of the report, in form desired by J. P. Morgan and British financial interests, already appears to be apprehensive lest German industry, staffed by sweated labor whose servile condition tends to be stabilized as a result of the adoption of the agreement, should enter into serious competition with British industry. The Dawes report settles nothing, except the subservience of European Governments to international finance. Until the economic causes of international friction are removed, a score of international agreements and a score of disarmament conferences must fail to bring permanent peace.

NO WONDER!

("The Wheat Grower," North Dakota)

A man, quite well dressed and apparently intelligent, startled the passengers on a Milwaukee train pulling into Minneapolis one day last week, by declaring himself wholly in accord with the speculative marketing system of farm products. "I believe that the present system of marketing is the best in the world. I am a farmer, I earn my bread and butter as a tiller of the soil, and as a tiller of the soil I want to say that the grain speculators are the best friends I have."

At Minneapolis he was taken off the train by an attendant from the insane asylum and immediately returned to the institution from which he had escaped a few days previous.

TO DISTRIBUTE 1,000 DOLLARS IN CANVASSERS' CONTEST

(Continued from page 5)

for any of the prizes, the money will be divided.

10—Contract forms and self-addressed envelopes will be furnished to canvassers on request.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
Sincerely yours,

R. O. GERMAN,

Secretary.

Cost of Handling Wheat From Central Canada to Liverpool

Total Cost Approximately 40 Cents a
Bushel, Estimates Statistics
Bureau

The average cost of transporting and marketing 1,000 bushels of Canadian wheat from a central point of the Prairie Provinces to Liverpool works out at \$397.31 or about 40 cents per bushel, according to an investigation recently made by F. J. Horning, chief of the Internal Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The various freight charges including freight by rail, freight by inland waters and ocean freight constitute the largest item of expense, these alone accounting for \$295.02 or 74 per cent. of the total expense. Commissions, profits, fees, interest, loading and other handling charges, comprised 22 per cent. of the total expense, while insurance, including out-turn insurance, marine insurance from Fort William to Liverpool, constituted only 4 per cent. of the total expense.

Various Charges Incurred

The best way of indicating the total handling charges is on the basis of the delivery of a certain quantity of wheat from the farm at a central typical point to the Atlantic seaboard at Liverpool. The following tabulation gives the nature of the various charges that may be incurred on an imaginary cargo of 1,000 bushels of wheat from its point of production at an average western point in Canada to its arrival in Liverpool, as determined by F. J. Horning, chief of the Internal Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

- (1) Receiving, weighing, elevating, clearing, shortage, insurance for 15 days, storing and loading into railway box car at \$1.75 per bushel, \$17.50;
- (2) Commission for selling grain on Winnipeg Grain Exchange at 1 cent per bushel, \$10.00;
- (3) Profit made by first buyer of grain from farmer, usually a Winnipeg house or a country elevator company, who may be dealers or exporters, say, \$5.00;
- (4) Rail freightage from farm to Fort William, say, \$150.00;
- (5) Receiving and storage in terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur, including 15 days' storage and free insurance, \$12.50;
- (6) Fees to Board of Grain Commissioners for inward and outward inspection at \$2.00 per car, inward weighing at \$1.00 per car and outward weighing at 1 cent per bushel, \$10.00;
- (7) Bank interest on draft, exchange $\frac{1}{16}$ th of 1 per cent., and interest on cash supplied to exporters depending on length of time grain is in transit, \$10.00;
- (8) Shippers' Clearance Association for delivery to steamer, 20 cents;
- (9) Loading steamer at Fort William excluding trimming which is absorbed in vessel's rate of freight and paid by the steamer, 75 cents;
- (10) Grain Clearance Association, 30 cents;
- (11) Out-turn insurance payable by steamer, 35 cents;
- (12) Out-turn insurance payable by shipper at 9 cents per \$100.00 for cargo worth \$1,400, \$1.26;
- (13) Tallying and supervision, 12 cents;
- (14) Marine insurance on cargo, 60 cents per \$100.00 through to Montreal, \$8.40;
- (15) Unloading charges at Port Colborne, shovelling, elevating, tallying, and insurance after 15 days, \$5.50;
- (16) Steam loading at Port Colborne, delivery to steamer, additional out-turn insurance steamer 35 cents, shipper 24 cents;
- (17) Steam freight to Montreal, less charges paid by steamers, known as cargo handling expenses, \$82.92;
- (18) Unloading steamer at Montreal at rates per 1,000 bushels or for shovelling, \$2.75, elevation \$4.00, overtime \$10.00 per hour, Sundays double rate, average, say, \$7.90;
- (19) Tallying 12 cents, freight brokers at

(Continued on page 14)

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Notes From the Wheat Pool Head Office

The items under this heading are contributed by R. O. German, secretary of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

HIGHER PURCHASING POWER IN WHEAT POOL DISTRICTS

As an indication of how the Alberta Wheat Pool is being looked upon by big business institutions of the Province, the following instance is cited:

A large wholesale distributing company in the Province applied to the Head Office for information as to the percentage of farmers who had signed the Pool contract in a leading wheat raising district of the Province. Upon asking for the reason behind the inquiry the officials of the Pool were informed that the company in question had been approached by their dealers in that district for a further extension of credit and a larger supply of stocks, and that the company felt that if a good percentage of the farmers of that district were Pool members they would have considerable money accruing to them for the final payment and their purchasing power would thereby be sufficient to warrant granting the request which was made by their dealers. Upon receiving the assurance that approximately 70 per cent. of the farmers of that certain district were in membership the decision was made to send further shipments of goods to their dealers.

* * *

Wheat Pool Locals have recently been formed at meetings held at Leduc, where E. Williams was appointed secretary, and at Delburne, where George Paton was elected president and H. Crossley secretary.

* * *

Contracts have recently been received by the Wheat Pool from points so far apart as Covina, California; and Marieville, Quebec, and from Windsor, Ontario. The Pool has contract holders in all parts of the North American continent, as well as in Great Britain.

Spent \$3,500,000 for Immigration and Lost Over 45,000 Settlers

Policy of Paying to Bring in Settlers Extravagant, Says Spencer—Irvine Asks Why Parliament Pays Hired Man to Obstruct Public Business

H. E. Spencer, M.P., and Wm. Irvine, M.P., addressed a well attended meeting in St. Paul, on August 18th, states a letter from Gilbert La Rue, of St. Paul.

Mr. Irvine spoke, says Mr. La Rue, of the farmers' organization and its two great fields of endeavor, the political and the economic, and declared that politics was the voice of economic needs. In the past, he said, the only voice was that of organized industry, which, like all the professions, was highly systematised. The organized classes set the price for which they worked. Farmers had thought that these classes would pass laws to benefit everybody, but that was a delusion. Farmers now believed that every class must be represented at Ottawa, and were ready to co-operate with all the others. They

wanted their proper share of the benefits. Mr. Irvine likened the paying of an official opposition to obstruct and criticise the Government to having a hired man on a farm, where things were not going very well, for the purpose of blocking and opposing the work of the farmer.

Paid \$90,000 to Obstruct Banking Reform

Mr. Spencer spoke of the work of Parliament, declaring, with reference to the immigration policy of the Government, that it was false economy to bring in settlers unless we could look after the settlers we already had, and that we had spent \$3,500,000 and lost over 45,000 more settlers than had been brought in. Mr. Spencer spoke of the amendment to the Bank Act providing for Government inspection of banks, and said that three lawyers had been paid the sum of \$90,000 to obstruct this and other amendments to the Bank Act.

Desire Amendment of Supplementary Revenue Taxation

Acadia Convention Asks That Member From Drought Area Be Appointed to Equalization Board

The annual convention of the Acadia Provincial Constituency Association passed two resolutions dealing with the question of taxation, as follows:

Strathcona Convention Urges Adoption of New Zealand System of Long Term Agricultural Loans

Urge Government Testing of Cream—New Wetaskiwin Constituency May Hold Convention in Near Future

The sixth annual convention of the Strathcona U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association was held in Wetaskiwin on August 14th and 15th, with a good attendance of delegates and visitors.

The convention opened in the U. F. A. Hall on Thursday morning with an address from His Worship, the Mayor of Wetaskiwin, who welcomed the delegates to the city in his usual happy manner. W. J. Jackman, U. F. A. director for Strathcona Constituency, gave a report of U. F. A. Central Office, and his information of the very satisfactory state of the organization both as to numbers and finances, was greeted with much enthusiasm. D. W. Warner, M.P., Wm. Irvine, M.P., and Alfred Speakman, M.P., reported on matters concerning the Federal Government, and Mr. Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, spoke to a large audience in the evening on Provincial matters. Elmer Roper, representing the Alberta branch of the Canadian Labor Party, brought greetings from that organization, and the hearty votes of appreciation to the speakers showed the interest and satisfaction of the audience.

Government Cream Testing

On Friday morning, the business session of the delegates took place, with W. J. Jackman as chairman. John Davis of Clover Bar, in his presidential address impressed upon the delegates the need of individual effort and loyalty to the organization. Many resolutions were

"Resolved, that the Supplementary Revenue Tax Act be amended to more equitably equalize the tax as between (1) rural and urban areas; (2) municipal rural units throughout the Province; and to this end that the Equalization Board appointed under this act to equalize the assessment be composed of at least one member from the Drought Area."

"Resolved, that this convention go on record as disapproving the action of the Department of Municipal Affairs in arbitrarily ordering a new assessment of lands in municipal districts. We further disapprove of the methods of assessment suggested to the assessors as giving rise to endless confusion and discontent and further entailing an unnecessary expense to municipal districts. We would favor an equalization of assessment as between municipal units, but disapprove strongly any interference in internal apportionment of assessment."

Further resolutions passed by this convention ask the amendment of the School Ordinance to provide that where school districts contain both village and country at least one trustee shall be elected from the village and at least one from the country; ask that the Provincial Government reduce taxes on lands of a similar class to the same basis as Dominion leased land; recommend reduction of the membership in the Legislative Assembly; and ask the Provincial Government to aid in securing for community pastures lands on which Dominion grazing leases will expire shortly.

considered, chief amongst them being a resolution calling for Government testing of cream and that Government graders and testers be placed in all country creameries, a resolution protesting against cuts on overweight and light hogs except on a percentage basis, a resolution recommending that the Canadian Senate should be an elective body, the establishment by the Dominion of long term credits on the New Zealand system, and a resolution endorsing the action of the Alberta Government in endeavoring to secure the equalization of railway freights on the basis of the rates established under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

Express Confidence

D. W. Warner, M.P., gave a very full report of the session at Ottawa and a resolution of approval and confidence carried unanimously.

The personnel of the new board is: John Davis, Clover Bar, president; Mrs. W. Ross, Millet, and D. Christie, South Edmonton, vice-presidents; directors, H. Young, Millet; Mrs. Howard Russell, Ponoka; John Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan; Mrs. Sidney Drysdale, Clover Bar. Mrs. W. Archibald of Ponoka, was appointed convener of Young People's Work.

A convention of the new Wetaskiwin constituency will be held this fall, probably in November.

Temporary Board Is Formed for Acadia Federal Riding

Convention to Be Held October 21st or Thereabouts, in Town of Hanna

A meeting of the directors of Medicine Hat, Bow River, Red Deer and Battle River who now reside within the boundaries of the new Federal riding of Acadia, was held in Hanna, Tuesday, August 26th. Those present were Col. C. Robinson, Munson, president Bow River; Mrs. M. Banner, Watts, vice-president Bow River; J. K. Sutherland, Hanna, director U. F. A., Bow River; W. E. Glasier, Coronation, director, Battle River; Ira D. Taylor, Big Valley, director U. F. A., Red Deer; Rufus Cates, Oyen, president Medicine Hat; Mrs. R. C. Fraser, Rollinson, vice-president Medicine Hat and director U. F. W. A.; J. A. Cameron, Wastina, director, Medicine Hat; Mrs. A. A. Baker, secretary-treasurer, Medicine Hat U. F. A. Association; and J. P. Watson, Chinook, director U. F. A., Medicine Hat.

Form Temporary Board

It was moved and carried that those present accept responsibility and assume the duties of a temporary board for the new riding of Acadia. Committees were formed for the purposes of drafting tentative constitution, and subdivision of the district.

Resolutions dealing with methods of financing, and carrying on the dual boards during the organization period, and other matters of importance were dealt with, and the immediate convening of the Provincial committee on general principles, which was appointed at the last Annual Convention, was urged on those responsible for the calling together of same.

An apology for absence was read from E. J. Garland, M.P., Bow River, whose duties elsewhere prevented his attending. Robert Gardiner, M.P., Medicine Hat, was able to respond to the invitation to be present, and at the request of the board gave a resume of the work of the session, which was extremely interesting.

Convention on October 21st

It was decided to call the organization convention on or about Tuesday, October 21st, to be held in the town of Hanna, which point was considered by the temporary board as the most accessible from all parts of the new constituency. Representation to this convention will be on the basis of one delegate to each ten members or major portion thereof, as shown by the books at Central Office to be in good standing.

Officers Appointed

Officers were appointed, Rufus Cates, Oyen, being chosen as temporary chairman, and J. P. Watson, temporary secretary. The executive pro tem will consist of the chairman, secretary and Mrs. M. Banner, Watts.

PASHLEY ASKS MORATORIUM

In view of the complete crop failure in the district, Pashley Local asks the Government, in a recent resolution, to establish a moratorium until "such time as the farmers are in a position to meet their obligations." The amendment of the Bankruptcy law to enable farmers to go into bankruptcy is supported by another resolution from this Local.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and The Canadian People

IN order that the people of Canada may have a clear understanding of the relation of the Canadian Pacific to the national interest and to the interest of the people individually, we have chosen the press of Canada as the medium through which to make a series of statements in which will be frankly told the story of the beginning and development of the road, and its services to Canada.

We believe the people of Canada will be interested in these statements. We believe when the people of Canada know and understand the relation of the Canadian Pacific to the country that the company will continue to receive its due measure of esteem and public confidence. The Canadian Pacific frankly desires this esteem and confidence because it is good business for a great corporation to be on terms of good will with its customers—the public.

Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway must continue together the work of nation-building that was begun the day the C.P.R. commenced to fling its steel rails from coast to coast. This co-operation has been in the nature of a great partnership for the advancement of mutual interests.

It is one of the proudest pages of Canadian Pacific history that no government, no province, no community has ever lost a dollar through this national partnership. The record of this railway for forty years reveals one unbroken course of constructive achievement.

The creed of the Canadian Pacific has been to carry its own burdens, and to proceed with cautious and well-measured plans for the steady, forward march of its own and the national progress. Exploitation is unknown in its annals, despite the tremendous difficulties of financing in the lean eighties. For every dollar received from the nation, the Canadian Pacific has contributed an abundant dividend in national progress.

The partnership of mutual advancement must remain unbroken. It must not be weakened nor jeopardized by misunderstanding or lack of knowledge of the facts, so that the Canadian Pacific may continue to do its full share toward the greater development of Canada, as it has so abundantly proven its ability to do in the past.

The Canadian Pacific asks only to be judged by its past record and to be measured only by the service it renders. It makes no appeal for business on grounds of sentiment, but, confronted by such appeals, it does ask that its national significance, its record as a nation-builder and its world-wide service to Canada be remembered.

Chairman and President.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"It Spans the World"

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to the
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Co. Ltd.
CALGARY

WHEN IN EDMONTON
MAKE

The Corona
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Rates that are Reasonable.

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YOUR GROCER HAS
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CALGARY ALBERTA

COST OF HANDLING WHEAT FROM CENTRAL CANADA TO LIVERPOOL

(Continued from page 11)

Montreal, engaging ocean space, taking out orders, handling bills of lading, and checking on wharf at $\frac{1}{4}$ th of 1 cent per bushel plus 40 cents per 1,000 bushels, \$1.65;

(20) Loading steamer at Montreal and delivery from elevator at 84 cents per 1,000 bushels (overtime \$10.00 per hour), \$4.50.

(21) Stevedore fitting ship for cargo at variable rates according to charter of vessel \$1.40 to \$2.00 per 1,000 bushels. Bags and bagging 2 cents per bushel on portion bagged, average, say \$4.60;

(22) Ocean freight varying from 1s 6d to 3s per quarter, average 2s 6d., \$62.10;

(23) Wharfage 6 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs., \$1.80;

(24) Ocean insurance, say, 37½ cents per \$100.00 of value, \$5.25.

The foregoing items on the basis of an imaginary shipment of 1,000 bushels total up to \$397.31. Mr. Horning gives the expenses thus incurred by major items as follows:

Items.	Dollars per 1,000 bushels	Dollars per bushel	Dollars of total
Freight by rail	\$150.00	.150	38
Freight by inland waters	82.92	.083	21
Ocean freight	62.10	.062	15
Commission, profits, fees, loading & other handling charges	87.03	.087	22
Insurance	15.26	.015	4
Total	\$397.31	.397	100

The average price of wheat for the whole of Canada as received by farmers at the point of production in 1923, according to E. H. Godfrey, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was only 67 cents per bushel as compared with 85 cents in 1922; 81 cents in 1921; \$1.62 in 1920; and \$2.37 in 1919.

Alberta Labor Annual Notable Production

High Standard of Former Years Maintained in Issue Just Off the Press—
 Articles by Leaders in Field of
 Organized Labor and in Organized
 Farmers' Movement

The constantly growing power of Labor as a factor in determining the destinies of our industrial civilization, must be a matter of deep interest to every citizen whose mental horizon is not bounded by very narrow limits. For this reason the successive numbers of the Alberta Labor Annual published during the past few years, have proved of value, not only to those who are directly concerned in Labor's struggle for a place in the sun for the masses of the people, or engaged in the study of the philosophy and ideals of the Labor movement, but also in a peculiar sense to all farmers, organized or unorganized, of this and other Provinces. For in its conception of popular organization, and in its general aims, the Farmers' movement is closely akin to that of the organized Labor forces.

The Alberta Labor Annual for 1924, a copy of which has just come to hand, maintains the high standard of previous numbers, and is creditable to the capable editor, Elmer E. Roper, who is also secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor. The Annual is published by the Alberta Labor News, as a special edition in magazine form.

The leading article in the current number is a speech by J. Ramsay MacDonald, delivered early in the present year after the achievement by the British Labor Party of its notable electoral victory. Other Labor leaders of international and national reputation are contributors, including William Irvine, M.P., and J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., and many others.

President Wood on Co-operation

In view of the steady growth of the spirit of co-operation between the Farmer and Labor forces in Alberta, the following message contributed by President H. W. Wood will be of peculiar interest to our readers:

"In the present mass movement in organized formations there is a responsibility on each organized group for certain definite contributions to social well-being. Each has its particular and peculiar problems growing out of relationships with other group interests. Each must view the whole situation from its own standpoint, looking to the adjustment of right relationships with all others in the development of a completed whole.

"In this constructive effort, Agriculture and Labor will be the two greatest forces, and, in a general way, their work will be along parallel lines. Each force should be kept intact, and confusion at all times avoided, but mutual assistance between these forces should be developed whenever each can clearly see its way to co-operate in a practical manner in broader constructive efforts. No organized element can develop to perfection alone. All must be built into a perfect and complete whole, and this co-operative building process must be carried on systematically.

"To this end, as president of the United Farmers of Alberta, I send greeting to Organized Labor, wishing it every success in its efforts to contribute to the building of an economic system in which the interests of all will be fully served, and the rights of each justly protected."

The Annual contains notable articles by Mrs. Parlyb, Mrs. Gunn (on the U.F.W.A.), Mrs. Barrett, and E. J. Garland, M.P., all of whom emphasize the necessity for co-operation between the two main groups of producers. Hon. R. G. Reid writes on Alberta Savings Certificates, which, while backed by the superior credit of all the resources of the Province, yield a rate of interest in excess of that of other savings institutions.

In a conspicuously fine contribution, Mrs. Parlyb says in part:

"What was it that sent a thrill of hope quivering through a shattered, nerve-wracked world, when a Labor Government was elected to power in Britain? Simply that it was generally recognized that, whether you agreed with all their theories or not, here was a group of people who had seen a vision of a world brotherhood, a Parliament of man, a state of society in which neither wholesale slaughter of human beings, nor festering slums, were a necessary adjunct....

The Mills of Parliament

"Visions are not always easy of accomplishment through legislative chambers, as no doubt the Labor Government in Great Britain is discovering. If the mills of God grind slowly, they at least grind continuously, and without ceasing; but the mills of Parliament continually have the monkey wrench thrown into the machinery; they are stalled by all the stultifying forces of red tape, technicalities, the quibblings and foolishnesses of party strife, the insincerities of political warfare. Perhaps these things are safeguards against rash adventure, but sometimes vision fades in face of them. And so we are all looking on almost breathlessly at Britain's venture in Government, praying that wisdom may be vouchsafed to its leaders, that under the barrage of political expediency and compromise, the vision may not fade."

"Significance of Ginger Group"

Discussing "The Significance of the Ginger Group," Mr. Garland says: "The Progressive party at Ottawa are rapidly approaching that condition where 'caution has supplanted the daring and faith of youth.' Indeed, because wrong and injustice are more difficult to overcome than was suspected, there appears an inclination to grow tired of the effort, willingness to sacrifice the ideals of the movement." Of the new development at Ottawa, illustrated in the withdrawal of members from the Progressive party caucus, he says: "There is no weakening, there is vision in the evolution. The correction of wrong conditions can only be achieved by aggressive effort and initiative."

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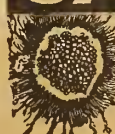
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